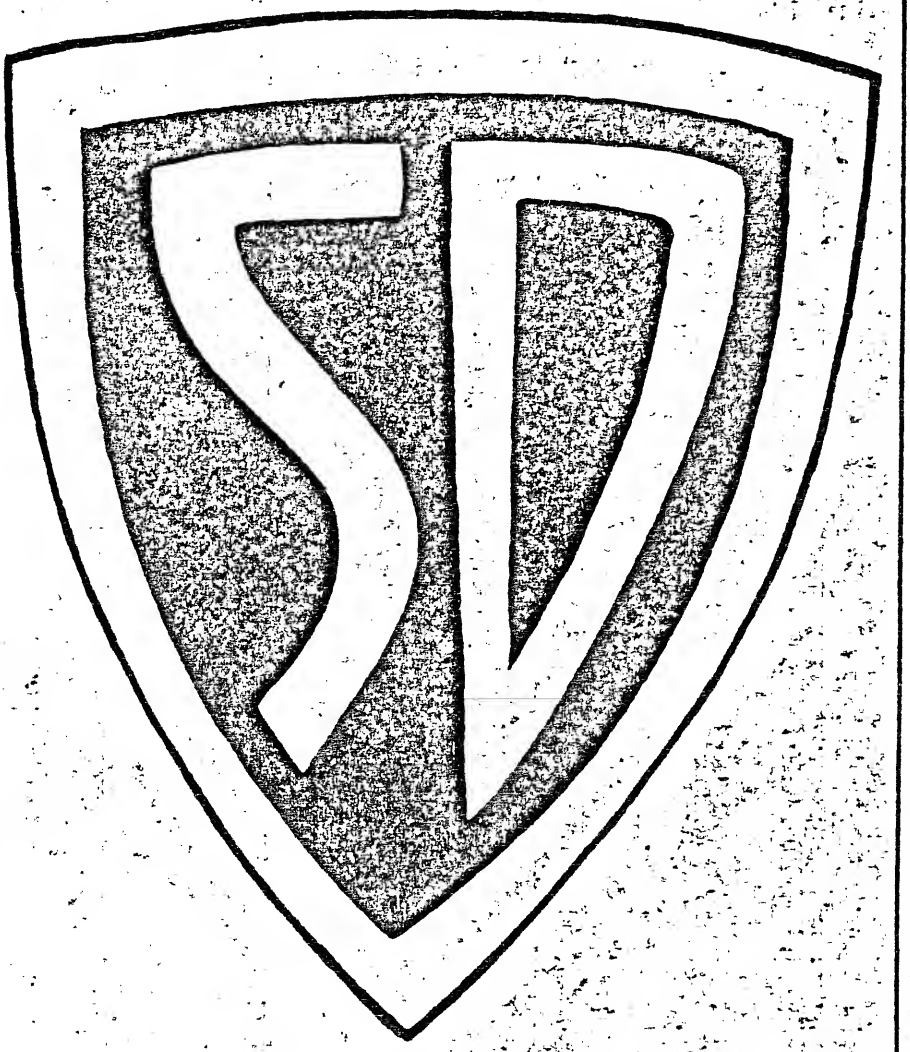
SuperDirectory



COMPUTER SHACK

Program description on back cover:

Before you do anything else, please backup the SuperDirectory diskette. Then boot the program disk—a backup, not the original--in drive 0. A machine language program will flash SuperDirectory's title and copyright graphics, reserve high memory, call a short BASIC program and load a catalog data file SUPERDIR/DAT. Since SuperDirectory can handle up to 1300 files at a time, this all takes a moment or two to initialize! The catalog data files will continue to grow in size, so please do not use the SuperDirectory disk to store any other programs.

The program begins by asking which type of printer setup you want: <S>tandard, <B>rief, <E>pson, or <M>anual. This applies only when printing out a SuperDirectory catalog in the REMARK mode. <S>tandard prints one filespec, disk number and a descriptive remark (25 characters maximum) per 80-character line. <B>rief prints two columns of filespecs with disk number and an abbreviated (20 character) remark per standard line. <E>pson prints two columns of filespecs with disk number and a full (25 character) remark per standard line in Epson-type compressed mode. And <M>anual allows the user to input a different, non-Epson printer code for compressed and decompressed mode. If <M>anual is selected, you must select either <E>scape using the standard CHR$(27) as the Escape code and you simply type in the decimal number for your printers compressed mode, or <C>ompressed mode without the standard CHR$(27) escape, and then type in the correct control code (in decimal) for the printer being used.

The main program menu lists the commands explained below. User prompts are displayed on the top line of each screen with any additional information appearing on the second line. If you are using the program for the first time, hit <T> for the top of files. This displays one of two sets of arrows and periods (model I version) or special character markers (model III version) which are SuperDirectory's beginning and end of catalog markers. The filespecs of directories you load in will fit between these markers.

Place a disk that you want to catalog in drive 1, 2 or 3. SuperDirectory automatically checks to see if it is already in the data file. For example, if you load in 10 programs on disk # 024G and later load in the same disk with 14 programs on it, only the new programs will be added to the catalog. No duplicate entries are made and, if a filespec is no longer on the disk it will be deleted from the catalog. Note: That Remarks and catagories are automatically maintained.

COMMAND LIST

<F>ind a File, File Extension, Disk Number, Category or Search String

Hit <T> to go to the top of the catalog file, VERY IMPORTANT, then <F> and answer the prompts to search by <F>ile or Disk <N>umber. To find any additional occurrances press <F>ind again, then <F>ile or <N>umber and <ENTER>. The program will continue to search for the filespec or Disk number. All occurrences of a filespec can be displayed at once if you press <A>ll and answer the prompt.

The user can also search for files by a common <E>xtension (the three alphanumeric characters after the "/"), Disk <N>umber, or by <C>ategory. For example, if you press <E> and type "CMD", the screen will fill with /CMD files--the order in which they appear depends on how the catalog has been sorted, either by Disk number, alphabetically by filespec, category, or remark. To display any additional filespecs with the same 3 character extension just press <ENTER> or the <SPACE BAR>. In a similar way, if you press <C> and type in a category letter such as G for Games, the screen will fill with the files on category G diskettes. The Find <S>tring function makes it possible to locate either filespecs or remarks by using a search string of 1 to 12 characters.

When searching for a filespec by <A>ll, <C>ategory, <E>xtension, or <S>tring, the user has an additional option to echo the screen display to the printer by pressing <P>rint, <F>orm Feed then Print, or <ENTER> for the screen display without printout. The format of the printer will be determined by the screen display mode. For example, if the screen is in the single column remark mode, then the printer format will be with remarks. Note: The exact format of the printer with remarks was determined at the beginning of the program initialization by the user.

Please remember that the program begins its search at the filespec at the upper left corner of the screen. This allows you to find each occurance of the matching filespecs one at a time. Consequently, if you are looking for something and cannot find it, press the <T> key to put you at the top of the file, <S>ort the catalog either by <F>ile or Disk <N>umber and then try to <F>ind it again.

<L>oad a Directory

This reads a disk directory into the catalog. If the number of a disk being cataloged is already in memory, any filespecs no longer on the disk are deleted from the data file and any new filespecs are added to it. All other filespecs, as well as any remarks remain unchanged. Each time a disk is loaded, an = and the number of free grans, todays date, and the name of the disk are recorded in the remarks column of the first filespec. A descriptive remark can still be added, as long as it begins with an = and the free space information, but it will be erased if the disk is read again to update the catalog. An alternative is to transfer the = and the free space data to the remarks column of another filespec on the same disk.

Type <L> to load a directory. You will be prompted for a Disk number. This must be a combination of 3 or 4 alphanumeric characters (numbers or letters), though the fourth character (the Category designator) may also be a blank space. We recommend three numbers and a letter. The Category letter can indicate the (F)ront or (B)ack side of the disk, or be a file-type abbreviation such as G (for Games), U (for Utilities), etc. Note: That if only 3 alphanumeric characters are used, then the fourth character, the category designator, is defaulted with a blank space. A second prompt will ask which disk drive to use. Diskettes can be read in drive 0 only if they have a MultiDos 1.2 (or later version) Operating System. If your catalog has been sorted by number, SuperDirectory will add the disk in sorted order.

These are several important points in this command that are potentially confusing. The <L>oad command is the only function in Superdirectory that allows you to input either 3 or 4 characters for the disk number. This, in turn, can cause problems in the way Superdirectory handles filespecs with matching disk numbers but with different categories (i.e., 003B vs. 003 vs 003U. Essentially it works as follows: if you input 3 characters as the disk number then all filespecs, regardless of their category will be considered as files on that disk. For example, if you use disk number 003, then all the following filespecs in the catalog will be evaluated: 003B, 003, and 003U. But, if 4 characters are input for the disk number, say 003B, then of the three example disk numbers just given, only 003B would be recognized and evaluated by Superdirectory. The other two disk numbers, 003 and 003U, would be ignored as if they were different disk numbers altogether.

The reason for all of this is to account for people who are using both sides of their disks. Those using both sides of their disks should always imput 4 characters for the disk number with the fourth character either being a (F) for (F)ront or (B) for (B)ack. For example, if you change the category on any filespec from double sided disks then Superdirectory will misinterpret those changed filespecs. Note: Single sided users need not worry about this problem.

Most Model I/III compatible disks can be read in drives 1, 2 or 3, but only disks with a Multidos operating system can be read in drive 0. Note that the current version of SuperDirectory may not correctly calculate the free space on disks formatted in double density 40 track NEWDOS80 Ver.2. This can be corrected manually using the <R>emark command.

Due to memory limatations, SuperDirectory can only read in disks with less then 90 files. Any excess files will not be recognized and will have to be input manually (see <A>ddition command). When this overflow condition occurs, the files that are loaded will be handled correctly and the top line will read "Buffer Overflow".

<A>dd a File

Simply type in the filespec and its Disk number.

<D>elete a File

There are three ways to do this. 1. <M>anual--type in the target filespec and Disk number. 2. <S>creen--move the desired filespec to the top left position on the screen, type <S> and it is gone. Use the <RIGHT> and <LEFT ARROW> keys to access files at the end of the catalog. 3. The third way is to use the delete feature of the Screen Editor.

<T>op of Files

This takes you to the top of the catalog file. Whenever SuperDirectory displays an "END OF SEARCH" message, hitting <BREAK> also takes you to top of the catalog file.

<M>enu

This displays the Command List of "active" letter keys. All keys repeat if held down. Whenever you wish to abort an active function (other than LOAD, WRITE, or SORT), hit the <BREAK> key.

<E>dit a File

If you do this <M>anually you will be prompted for a target filespec and its new name, or type an <S> to change the name of the file in the top left corner of the Current Screen Display. This can also be done with the Screen Editor. The beginning and end of catalog markers cannot be edited.

<R>emarks

This is used to add a description of the file (25 characters maximum) to the catalog. The target filespec must already be positioned in the upper left corner of the Current Screen Display. You will then be prompted for the description that will be tagged on to that filespec. Remarks can also be added with the Screen Editor. To see the remarks on the screen you must hit the SHIFT LEFT ARROW keys.

<S>ort Files

<S>ort can be done by <F>ile, Disk <N>umber, <C>ategory or <R>emarks. When sorting by <F>ile or disk <N>umber your position in the catalog will be maintained. But, when sorting by <C>atagory or <R>emark, you are put at the beginning of the files.

<P>rint

There are two print modes: In the Normal Mode <SHIFT> <RIGHT ARROW>, the 3 across screen display of the catalog is echoed to the printer. In the Remark Mode <SHIFT> <LEFT ARROW>, with a single column of files displayed on the screen, files are printed either 1 or 2 across with any remarks, depending on which printer setup was specified when booting the program. Printing begins with the current screen display. Hit the <SPACE BAR> to stop, <ENTER> to resume, or <BREAK> to abort printing. The current screen display can also be printed at any time simply by pressing <J> <K> and <L> simultaneously.

<W>rite to Disk

This writes the catalog in memory to disk as the filespec used when the program was initialized. It is a good idea to do this several times when creating a catalog. You can easily continue the program after safeguarding your data. In any case, if you intend to use your catalog again, you must <W>rite it to disk at least once before ending. Warning: NEVER press <BREAK> during Disk I/O.

<C>ategory

Lets you change a Disk number Category (i.e., the fourth alphanumeric character). This can also be done with the Screen Editor.

<G>rans

The available free space, the last date that the disk was updated in the catalog, and the disk name on all disks in the catalog is displayed in remark mode and, if the user desires, is also sent to the printer.

<X> Screen Editor

Permits direct editing of the current screen display without the need to type in a filespec or Disk number. This feature is most efficient if your files are already sorted in working order. Press <X> and use the four <ARROW> keys to place the cursor to the left of a target filespec. Press <Y>es to flag the filespec for editing, or flag <A>ll of them at once. <N>o moves the cursor to the next filespec. Repeat the process as necessary for other filespecs in the current screen display and hit <ENTER> when you are ready to edit the filespec(s) you have marked. Once in the Screen Edit Mode you may elect to <E>dit a filespec, add or change a <R>emark, change the Disk number <C>ategory of a filespec, or <A>bort. You will be prompted to type in the appropriate changes for each filespec in turn which will be prompted on the second line of the screen. Be VERY careful when pressing <D>elete, as all flagged files in the current screen display will be removed from the catalog.

<@> Reset Screen

Lets you leave the Menu and return to the current catalog screen display.

CONTROL ARROWS

<SHIFT> <LEFT ARROW>
Puts you into the single column Remark Mode. You must do this to read your remarks on the video screen.

<SHIFT> <RIGHT ARROW>
Returns you to the 3 across Normal Mode.

MOVEMENT ARROWS

<UP ARROW> and <SPACE BAR>
Scrolls catalog up one line

<DOWN ARROW> and <Q>
Scrolls catalog down one line

<SHIFT><UP ARROW>
Scrolls catalog up one full screen

<SHIFT><DOWN ARROW> and <SHIFT><Q>
Scrolls catalog down one full screen.
<SHIFT><DOWN ARROW> does not work on the model III version.

Using the SHIFT UP ARROW and the SHIFT Q you can toggle back and forth through the directory.

<RIGHT> and <LEFT ARROW>
Scrolls the catalog right or left one filespec at a time (i.e., advances or retards the current screen display by adding a filespec to the bottom right or the top left corner of the screen). Use this to put a target file in the top left corner of the screen prior to editing.

MISCELLANEOUS

Anytime you find yourself someplace you do not want to be, simply hit <BREAK> to return to the main program menu.

When using the <F>ind, <A>dd or <D>elete routines, SuperDirectory will remember the last filespec and/or number entered. So, instead of having to retype a filespec or number every time, you can simply press <ENTER>. The program automatically defaults to the previous entry. This also applies to the Disk Drive number prompt in the <L>oad function.

The <F>ind routine will search the catalog for multiple listings of the file you specify. However, the search WILL BEGIN ONLY WHERE THE CATALOG IS CURRENTLY ACTIVE (i.e., the top left corner of the current screen display). To search the entire catalog, press <T> to go to the top of the catalog file and then <F> to find a filespec, number, extension, or string.

SuperDirectory uses a sequential file handling method that will sort a catalog in seconds. This means that you can not use punctuation marks in the catalog (no comma's or quote marks). When done, press <W>rite and <ENTER> to save your catalog to disk. In fact it is a good idea to save your data file to disk several times when creating a catalog, just in case a power surge or some other gremlin causes the computer to lock up. If you decide to scrap your catalog and start all over again, just press <X> for Screen Editor, <A>ll, and <D>elete (You may have to do this a few times if you have a big catalog).

Every filespec requires a minimum of 10 bytes of memory, plus the length of the file name, plus the length of the remark. This averages out to about 20 bytes per filespec. The program is set up to handle 1300 files but if you use long remarks on many files you will not be able to load in 1300 files.

You may want an additional two filespecs to load into memory. This will let the SuperDir program handle almost 4000 files on three filespecs. To add this option feature to your working copy of SuperDirectory hit <BREAK> as soon as the message "LOADING FILE...NOW" is displayed, and then edit the BASIC program SUPERDIR. Simply redefine variables S$ and F$ by inserting any valid filespec between the empty quote marks "" in line 300, then save "SUPERDIR" and reboot. In the unlikely event your modified SUPERDIR crashes, a backup copy SUPERDIR/BK has been provided on the program diskette.

SuperDirectory must be on a MultiDos System Disk. Since the program makes use of MultiDos DOS Calls, it is the DOS and not SuperDirectory that reads in data from a disk directory. Once drive 1, 2 or 3 has been used to read a directory, any additional diskettes that have been formatted with the same DOS will be read more rapidly as MultiDos does not need to reconfigure its read function for that particular drive.

This is a special kernal version of MultiDos specially written for SuperDir, it is not a complete system. It does have a few features you might want to use. (1) It asks you for a date on powerup. This is because it dates the files it writes to disk. If you ever want to see when you last wrote a file to disk simply type DIR :0(A). If you just want to read a directory type 0 from dos ready to read a directory on drive 0, type a 1 for drive 1, ect.

The Model I version of the program will run on either single or double density and it will read all model I operating systems except the TRS-DOS double density dos. If you are using SuperDirectory on a Model I equipped with a double density board, the program will read nearly any Model III DOS except Model III TRSDOS (TM). Model III SuperDirectory will read all model III, most Double Density model I dos's and most model I single density diskettes which have been processed by a Model III Convert Utility.

If the program seems unable to read a disk, try loading 3 or 4 different disks to verify that SuperDirectory is functioning properly. Should a disk still be unreadable, you should try to format a replacement and transfer to it, one by one, the files on the faulty disk. This will usually clear up the problem.

Please remember that for every feature we add to the program it will use up more memory and reduce the amount of files you can load in. We have tried to put in as many features as possible and still be able to handle over 1300 files.

Newdos 80 represents a special problem involving the P-drive. SuperDir will read NewDos 80 disks with the P-Drive set as it comes from the publisher. Due to memory restrictors and the limited number of users of this format, this Dos's free space may not be calculated correctly.

If you have other problems, comments or suggestions, please write, or call. We want this to continue to be the best catalog program on the market.

To backup your disk, reboot the system and hold the enter key down to disable the auto routine. Then type BACKUP and answer the questions.

On each disk there is a backup of the major programs. For SD/CMD it is either SD1/CMD or SD3/CMD. For SUPERDIR it is SUPERDIR/BK. To use these type COPY SD1/CMD:0 to SD/cmd:1. If you are using a 35 track model I you might want to kill these on the disk you are using to give you more space.

These is also a basic program that will print labels for your disks. To run this program hold the enter key down when rebooting your computer then type BASIC RUN"LABELS.

I would like to thank the following people who both directly and indirectly played an integral role in the development of Superdirectory. Gordon Monnier for the opportunity and support, Vernon Hester for his indefatigable assistance over the rough spots and Marianne Allen for her patience and understanding.

For your convenience we have not protected this program so that you can make all the backups you need. Please return the favor and don't make copies of the program for the use of others. The more copies of SuperDirectory we sell, the more improvements we can afford to make. If you fill out and return the enclosed registration card we will notify you of any improvements or upgrades.

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